



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1874.

Yesterday was the inaugural day of the International Schutzen Fest at the park of the Baltimore Schutzen Society in the northeast corner of Baltimore. Several thousand Germans, comprising the members of schutzen societies in different cities of the United States, and numerous visitors as spectators, some of whom were of other nationalities than German, were at the park during the greater part of the day and evening. Societies from Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Chicago, and a number of other cities, with society banners, were in line, also the Sixth Maryland regiment and Colonel Harry Gilmer's first battalion of cavalry, the Marine Band from Washington, military band from Fort McHenry, and a number of bands from various cities. The entire line of march—seven miles—was decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens, and thousands lined the sidewalks. The city presented the appearance of a general holiday.

Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, is expected to return to Washington on Monday. He will soon thereafter present to the Secretary of the Treasury his final report in the matter of the safe burglary and the secret service. The Baltimore American says: "Although the nature of this report may not now be accurately foreshadowed, there is every reason to believe that it will contain some very startling statements, and that it may result in a very considerable reorganization of the treasury force. Secretary Bristow has not wished to take final action in the matter until after the Grand Jury has disposed of the pending indictment cases, for the reason that he has not wished in any way to seem to influence that jury by his action."

There is no further news from Georgetown, S. C. The Intendant of Georgetown yesterday called on Gen. Vogdes, commanding, for troops, which request was telegraphed to Gen. McDowell, who answered that it was a matter for the action of the State authorities, and he could not interfere. There is nothing yet from the revenue cutter which went to Georgetown last night upon a requisition of the Collector of the Port. Jones, the leader of one of the factions has reached Charleston, and reports that the jail where his rival (Bowley) is confined is still guarded by armed negroes. He says that United States troops must be sent to restore order, and brings with him the papers necessary to sustain his demand for such help.

Capt. McGowan and E. W. Clarke, of the revenue marine service, leave Washington to-day to locate the sites of the new life saving stations on the coast of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The stations will be located at Cape Henlopen, Indian River, Green Run Inlet, Chincoteague, Walchappaque Inlet, Hog Island, Sandy Shoal Island and Smith's Island. These stations will be connected by telegraph with the United States Signal Service at Washington, and an observer will be detailed by the Signal office for each station.

Baron Anselm Rothschild, who has lately died at his country seat, Dublin, near Vienna, was a man of extreme simplicity of character, despite his immense wealth. By his express desire—a Paris journal—recorded in his will, his funeral was celebrated without any pomp. A hearse drawn by two horses, followed only by a few servants, conveyed the body to the Northeastern station, whence it was taken to the domain in which the family vault is situated. The fortune of the Baron is estimated at 200,000,000 of American gold dollars.

It has been agreed upon to hold a general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York during next October, which is looked forward to as one of the most important councils ever held, in consequence of the late movement of Dr. Cummins and other dissenters. It is proposed, in order to more effectually frustrate the new dissension movement, that the high and low churches hereafter act in greater unity with each other. This is the main object of the coming council. A very full attendance of delegates is expected.

All the predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, business continues dull and shows no symptoms of the reaction which was expected would take place. The money article in the New York Tribune of yesterday says: "The general trade of the city, as a whole, presents very little if any improvement over that of several weeks or even months past. The activity anticipated, hoped for, and in some instances, where the wish was farther than the thought, announced for the fall trade, has not been realized."

The annual report of the Silk Manufacturing Association for the fiscal year gives the following statistics: Number of firms manufacturing silk, 156; operatives employed, 10,051. The quantity of raw silk manufactured during the past year was only two-thirds that of the previous year. There has also been a shrinkage of from 25 to 30 per cent. in the quantity of the raw silk produced. The amount of capital employed in silk manufacture in the United States is nearly \$16,000,000.

Somebody met Moulton, yesterday, as he was passing through Massachusetts on a railway train, after a Sunday spent with Gen. Butler. He denied that he had ever been concerned in blackmailing Mr. Beecher, and announced that he will explain away charges that may effect his honor. He has made up his mind fully as to his "future course," and promises to keep the "interviewers" busy when he is ready to divulge. Is there never to be an end to this abominable scandal?

It is alleged with respect to a railroad in Arkansas, that in order to realize the State aid, the company built a section of ten miles, drew the bonds thereon, took up the rails and relaid them on the next section, and drew another installment of bonds, and so on, till its whole quota of bonds had been drawn, and no road built—the State authorities, it is said, conniving at and probably participating in the fraud. This is rather "tough," but strange things happen in these days.

The London Pall Mall Gazette relates a story of an American captain in the Bay of Biscay, who managed to load war material for the Carlists by deceiving the Spanish government into the belief that he commanded a gun boat especially sent by the United States to prevent American ships from aiding the insurrectionists in this way. Before the trick was discovered he had fulfilled his errand and sailed away.

The Fredericksburg Herald contradicts the rumor published in the Gordonsville Gazette to the effect that responsible parties have offered forty-eight thousand dollars in cash for the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad with certain conditions, and says: "Parties here who have charge of the affairs of the road, have had no such offer, and certainly could not know whether such an offer has been made."

The people of Ohio vote to-day upon their proposed new Constitution. Four distinct ballots are to be used—one upon the constitution, one upon minority representation, one upon license, and one upon the question of allowing the Legislature of the State to authorize, by general laws townships, cities, and incorporated villages to aid railroad companies in the construction of their roads.

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes reports from correspondents in five counties in Kentucky, representing seventy per cent. of the tobacco crop of the entire State, which indicate unparalleled failure of the crop. From the aggregate estimate it is deduced that under the most favorable future conditions the crop of 1874 will be only thirteen per cent. of the average annual yield.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree requiring after September 1, that all customs dues be paid only in gold or at the option of the taxpayer in bank or treasury bills with an increase of 100 per cent. The only exception made is on proceeds of contracts and mortgages, the terms of which stipulate that all payments thereon shall be made in paper.

A meeting of the representatives of a number of leading Western railroad companies, as well as of the Pennsylvania Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Grand Rapids, Mich., last Wednesday, agreed that freight on lumber should hereafter be estimated by weight instead of measure.

The Attorney General has decided that the revised statutes do not change the law as to the toll upon the tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and that now, as formerly, the said tax is only collectable upon the entry of such vessels, and not before their clearance, and is only collectable once in each year.

Returns from the Department of Calvados show the election of Delaney, Bonapartist, over a Republican candidate by 13,000 majority. The Paris press, commenting on the election, declare it ominous of danger, and the country is warned against the "threatening attitude of the Bonapartists."

A Montreal, Canada telegram says that French Canadians in the United are, to a certain extent, seeking repatriation, and a petition has been prepared with this end in view, for presentation to the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, and is signed by two hundred and eighty-seven persons.

A Boston paper urges the people of New York to turn from the wild excitement over the strange doings in their sister city of Brooklyn and say something about the landing of Lafayette there just fifty years ago on Sunday last. "Variety is the spice of life."

The Louisville Courier Journal says:—"After a careful perusal of Mr. Beecher's statement we feel so thoroughly convinced by its logic and eloquence that we are almost tempted to believe, that, if not really guilty, he may possibly be comparatively innocent."

The United States steamboat inspectors at Pittsburg have instituted proceedings against the officers of the steamer which carried the prize-fighters to their destination on the occasion of the late encounter between Edwards and Collyer.

At the recent election in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, J. T. Coleman Cole was elected Governor of the Choctaws and Frank Overton, Governor of the Chickasaws. This is regarded as a triumph of the progressive party.

Jersey, the little island in the English Channel, sent to the London markets in two months this spring \$1,000,000 worth of new potatoes. The season's crop of this vegetable gives for the total area of the island \$35 an acre.

The Boston Journal of Commerce, a high authority on commercial questions, announces that it will henceforth quote greenbacks or current money at its proper discount, instead of quoting gold at a premium as heretofore.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst. says that a private letter received by Judge Long from President Grant, states that it is his intention to be in St. Louis during the coming fall and remain a week.

M. Befus, brother of Baroness Rothschild, and member of the Ratisbonne family, committed suicide with a pistol in Paris on the 2d. Heavy Bourse losses are supposed to have driven him to self-destruction.

The Old School or Hard Shell Baptist, held a fourth day meeting at White Oak church in Stafford closing on Sunday. Eight hundred persons attended the morning service.

The services at Wesley Grove camp concluded last night. They created a general interest, and were highly successful. The attendance of visitors was very large.

Prof. J. W. Dean, of the University of West Virginia, has been elected to the chair of mathematics and ancient languages in the Pennsylvania State College.

The will of Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, widow of General Lee, has been submitted for record in the County Court of Rockbridge, at Lexington.

M. DeForcade la Roquette, one of the ablest of Napoleon's later Ministers and a Bonapartist leader since the fall of the empire, died on Saturday.

The foreign imports at New York for the month of July, show a gain of two millions on the corresponding month of last year.

A London dispatch says that the condition of Mr. Laird, whose serious illness was announced on Saturday, is improving.

The Vienna New Free Press says it has reliable information that the Pope will soon recognize Marshal Serrano as President of Spain.

The recognition of the Spanish Republic by England, France and Austria, was officially promulgated at Madrid yesterday.

During the months of May and June there was not, in the city of St. Petersburg, a single murder or attempt against life.

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls, for September has been received and is as full of interesting matter as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

A dispatch from Brookhaven, Miss., says: Yesterday morning at two o'clock three negroes entered the residence of Mrs. Burley, and choking her and her daughter, violated the person of Mrs. Burley, after which they forced her to give up what money she had, and then plundered the house, taking away a large trunk filled with clothing, jewelry, &c. One of the negroes has been captured, but the others are still at large. Great excitement prevails concerning the outrage.

The laborers employed in building the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad in Delaware, having failed to receive their wages marched up to Georgetown yesterday and exhibited to the contractor a rope with a hanger's knot in it, as an intimation of what he might expect if money was not soon forthcoming. After some diplomacy, they were persuaded to postpone their designs for two days, at which time they intend to have greenbacks or blood.

Rear Admiral Pennoek writes from the Asiatic squadron to the Navy Department that up to the 7th of July the Japanese forces still occupied a portion of Formosa, and another letter states that the Chinese Government is preparing for war in case the Japanese do not quit the island. The last reports make it seem probable, however, that the Chinese will give up this idea.

A Pottsville telegram says that it is generally believed there will be a suspension of the principal collieries through that region to-day until September 1, the supply of coal in the markets already being in excess of the demand. But few employed the cars distributed to the mines yesterday, and the indications are that the suspension will soon become general.

Another brutal prize fight occurred in Philadelphia, before daylight yesterday, between Patrick Morly, of Philadelphia, and Dooney Harris, of New York. Seventy-eight rounds were fought, and both men were badly injured. Morly was declared the winner of the \$5000 stakes. The fight was witnessed by 350 persons.

In Philadelphia yesterday, Franklin Simpson, aged 22, shot himself through the heart. Grief at the death of his mother is supposed to have affected his mind. John McHenry, aged 30, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by taking laudanum. Business trouble and a love affair are supposed to have been the cause.

Butford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has returned to Washington City from the West. His final report on the Secret Service Division of the Treasury will be made after the additional testimony shall have been taken.

The bacon and provision packing establishment of D. Kraus & Co., 39 and 41 Barre st., Baltimore, took fire yesterday, as is supposed from spontaneous combustion, involving a loss variously estimated from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Another distressing accident from kite-flying occurred on Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, yesterday, resulting in a child named Eddie Kuoszwil, aged eight years, being terribly mangled by a fall of forty feet to the pavement.

The Cuban Insurgents made a midnight raid on Sancti Spiritus last Friday, seized the armory of the volunteers, and after remaining in the town about half an hour made off with twenty rifles.

The Association of Old Defenders of Baltimore, last night met and appointed the necessary committees to make arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the 12th of September.

E. A. Hoyt, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill one of the existing vacancies.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania will be held at Harrisburg to-morrow.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—An accident occurred at Tremont, Ohio, on the 13th instant, during a heavy rain and thunder storm. While many people were gathered at the Mount Calvary church to witness the interment of the child of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Springfield, a heavy thunder storm arose quite suddenly in the west, accompanied by wind, lightning and heavy peals of thunder. Shortly before the arrival of the procession a terrific stroke was heard, and several houses in the vicinity of the church received severe shocks. At the time of the discharge there were a dozen ladies standing in the vestibule directly under the cupola and spire, from which a lightning rod descends, but which failed to conduct the whole current, thus allowing a considerable amount of electricity to descend upon the unfortunate occupants of the vestibule, prostrating them in a general heap. No apparent injury was done to the building. The number of persons more or less injured was nine—a few severely and two slightly. Five other persons who were in the main room of the building all escaped uninjured. In a short time the injured parties were sufficiently rallied to be taken to their homes.

RIVAL TO THE BOSTON BOY MURDERER.—Roadstown, Cumberland county, New Jersey, is much excited over a case just developed, which is marked by similar features as those in the case of the boy Pomeroy, the Boston boy murderer. About the first of July last Nathan Wright, aged twenty years, went bathing in a mill pond near Roadstown, with a colored boy, eighteen years of age, named Charles Harris. Wright was drowned, accidentally, as at first supposed, but it has since been ascertained that he was tortured until exhausted by the colored boy and then dragged out into the pond and drowned.

Freedman's Bank Business.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank sent to each of the branches to-day a prepared blank, which is to be filled up and returned, showing the balance due depositors in each case. This is to be done by the special deposits made between June 22nd and July 1st, and which the commissioners are now settling as rapidly as possible. Depositors still persist in their refusal to surrender their pass-books, and thus stand greatly in their own light, because the business cannot be settled up and a dividend declared until after all these books shall have been surrendered.

At first the commissioners intended to retain these books, giving a receipt for each one. Two reasons impelled them to do this—one that it would more clearly enable them to correct errors that might have been overlooked in a first examination, and the other that it would prevent the holders from making sale of them at a sacrifice. Many of the holders, however, refused to surrender them on these terms, and in order to get them in the commissioners agreed to return them as soon as an examination had been made. But even this has failed to facilitate matters in a way the commissioners hoped it would. Mr. Leopold, who has special charge of this business, is devoting seven and eight hours a day to the work of ascertaining the exact liabilities of the institution, and if depositors in the different branches would respond more rapidly a dividend could soon be declared.—*Cor. Balt. Sun.*

Destructive Fires in Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Destructive fires are raging in the vicinity of Ottawa, and are a repetition of the devastating fires of 1870. The most disastrous scene is in the direction of Aylmer, where the fire is three miles in length and making rapid progress toward DuRocher. On the farms of Messrs. Thistle and Muligan the fire is raging most fiercely. One of the Ottawa engines and fire brigade were sent to fight the flames near Sheed's mills. The citizens are hard at work fighting the element. Business operations were suspended this afternoon, and the city is enveloped in a cloud of smoke and ashes. Many are packing up their valuables preparatory to flight.

ORILLIA, ONT., Aug. 17.—Extensive brush fires have been raging in the tenth and eleventh concessions, north of Orillia. The flames are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by the settlers.

A Horrible Crime.

A letter dated Omaha, August 12, says:—A shocking murder, accompanied by torture, was perpetrated in a lonely spot in Colfax county, in this State, on Sunday. A number of Indians, supposed to be Pawnees, camped near a homesteader's cabin, and two squaws went in search of food. They came to the house when the man was absent, and went through it in spite of the wife's remonstrances. Finally they attempted to take away the family provisions, to which the wife objected. The two squaws beat her over the head. Just then the husband came in, and seeing his wife wounded, took his gun and shot one of the squaws. The other squaw ran to the Indian camp and reported what had been done. Twelve of the Indians then entered the house, captured the homesteader, skinned him, cut his hands off and his heart out. This was done in the presence of his wife. A large party of pursuers has left West Point in search of the Indians, but it is almost certain that they will not find them.

Township Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Conservative party was held to-day at Salem, Fauquier county, to appoint delegates for Marshall Township to the Congressional Convention, to be held on the 26th inst. The meeting was organized by calling W. A. Cave, esq., to the chair and appointing J. M. Phillips, Secretary.

By unanimous resolution the Convention pledged itself to abide by the action of the meeting, and also of the Convention at Alexandria, on the 26th.

The following delegates were appointed, viz: Dr. A. S. Payne, John Marshall, (of Edward C.) F. W. Maddox, E. D. Smith and John Downing, sr. Alternates, E. F. Thompson, Fleet G. Rust, Ludwell Lake, Jr., W. Pritchard and W. A. Cave.

J. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Salem, August 15.

TREATMENT OF CHINCH BUGS.—In some of the Southern counties of the State the farmers fight the chinch bugs by plowing a furrow, and hauling a log through this furrow with a single horse, for the purpose of pulverizing the soil, so that the bugs cannot crawl through it, and also to destroy them when attempting to cross it.

This requires considerable labor, and is a slow constant attention. A very good way is to plow a narrow strip of corn when they first leave the wheat or other grain, which they do when it begins to ripen. They cannot pass over this narrow strip, and, for the want of food, perish. If the corn is not large when first attacked, they can be checked by turning a furrow, with a common one-horse corn plow, on the rows of corn. This will cover those at the base of the stalk, and most of those passing over the furrows will be lost; but when in large numbers, the best way is to plow a land some rods wide, and give it repeated harrowings. This will prevent the great army of wingless bugs passing to the corn, and only leave it for the isolated colonies that may fly over; but, as they mostly move in bodies, these will not prove very destructive. Spring wheat sown early on well prepared land seldom suffers; it is the late sown that comes in for damage. A cold rain is certain to check these pests; but early seeding and thorough culture are the best preventives.

In Central Illinois, spring wheat at best is an uncertain crop; and as it is a good harbor for the chinch bugs, I have discarded it from my farm crops, and do not suffer from the irruptions of this insect to any appreciable extent.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A LONG LIFE.—There died in Barnwell county on the 7th of July, a negro man named Pino, who, by his own account, was one hundred and twelve years old. He claimed to have been brought into Charleston as the British were departing in 1782 and was then twenty-one. He was active and hearty up to within a month of his death, and made his own support by planting rice and corn, and had few charges against him, being considered a first class negro in his section. Only last year a well known gentleman says he saw him making baskets and fanners, and that he could walk fifteen or twenty miles a day.—*Charleston Courier.*

SUDDEN DEATH WHILE SINGING.—Miss Mary Louise Harburt, daughter of Rev. Victor M. Harburt, of Hone Ridge, N. Y., burst a blood vessel in the brain while singing in the choir of the Reformed Dutch Church, at that place, on Sunday morning, and expired in a short time after. She was singing a duet, several of the notes of which were in a high key. She sang them in a voice unusually strong and clear, and then sank back in her brother's arms insensible, and was soon dead.

ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.—The Dutch ship Medea, at Philadelphia on Thursday from Batavia, brought, in addition to her cargo of merchandise, one wild cat, two hundred birds, one antelope, and two small monkeys for the Zoological Garden to the park. The Medea sailed with eight hundred birds and two antelopes. Six hundred of the former died on the passage, and one of the latter jumped overboard.

The Sons and Daughters of Liberty, a colored organization of Arlington, had a parade in that place Sunday. A brass band played and a prominent colored reverend of Washington preached. The Odd Fellows, another colored organization, paraded on Monday.

The Governor General of Canada.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, who has been the guest of this city since Saturday, visited the Board of Trade, this morning, accompanied by his wife and his staff. The party were received with marked respect and cordially by the members of the board, and on their departure were enthusiastically cheered. They will spend a few days in visiting places of interest in the city.

During his visit to the Board of Trade to-day, Lord Dufferin, on invitation, made a speech, in which he considered the reception he had received as a striking proof of the friendly feeling existing between the United States and Canada. It would not become him as Governor General of Canada, and simply a legislator of the crown, to express his sentiments on any political question, but he could say the government of Great Britain and that of Canada desired to pursue policies that would tend to increase and develop the personal relations that now bind those powers to the United States. His government did not imagine that in any agreement or treaty a one-sided bargain was desirable or possible, and he believed our people were actuated by the same honorable sentiments in regard to Canada. It would ever be his most earnest wish to endeavor to promote the joint interest of the United States and Canada, and bring the two countries into closer relation. Lord Dufferin's remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers on the part of members of the Board.

A MAD HORSE IN CULPEPER.—A Culpeper correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch of the 14th inst. says:

Last week a fine sorrel horse, valued at \$200, belonging to William C. Smith, esq., of Culpeper, and supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog, exhibited signs of madness, and died after most intense suffering. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Smith rode this horse to church, attended by her husband, who was also on horseback. After church they went to visit Mrs. Smith's father. On crossing the Hazel river the horse seemed to become frightened, and reared all over as if he would fall down in the water. That night he refused to eat anything. They spent the night with Mrs. Smith's father. Next day, on their way back to the church, on crossing the same stream the horse acted in the same manner as on the day before. They stayed at church till the afternoon. On their return home the horse was inclined to run all the way, and with difficulty Mrs. Smith could restrain him. Reaching home Mrs. Smith drenched the horse, and it was immediately after this that he had his first fit. He fell to the ground and bit the earth repeatedly; then getting up he would run as fast as he could go around in a twenty-five acre field. There was another horse in the lot; he did not seem disposed to fight him; he would bite and stamp, and paw the ground, but saw any object he would run to it with all his might, and on reaching it would fall down. On Thursday morning Mr. Smith gave the horse a bucket of water. He drank a swallow or two, and then stamped the bucket to pieces. He bawled at the mouth and snorted like a mad dog. He never stopped running day nor night, and was constantly making a moaning noise. His eyes were red like balls of fire, and he kept his head right up in the air nearly all the time. He would run up to his master, chopping his teeth together, but never offered him any violence. On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, he jumped over two pairs of bars and a gate seven feet high into Mr. Peter Smith's field, and ran about five hundred yards after jumping the gate, and fell dead. The horse was a sorrel, and lower jaw about ten inches long, it bit with a dog. This had nearly healed up. On last Thursday the sea came off this sort, and it seemed much inflamed, and as red as a beet. It is said to be a decided case of hydrophobia. He never drank nor ate after his first fit, and from Wednesday to Friday he was reduced almost to a skeleton.

AMMONIA.—No housekeeper should be without a bottle of spirits of ammonia, for besides its medicinal value it is invaluable for household purposes.

It is nearly as useful as soap, and its cheapness brings it within reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of warm soap suds, dip in a darning cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly-specks, and see for yourself how much labor it will save. No scrubbing will be needed. It will cleanse and brighten silver wonderfully; to a pint of suds mix a teaspoonful of spirits, dip in a silver spoon, and rub with a brush and polish with chamois skin.

For washing mirrors and windows it is very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper, and it will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out grease spots from every fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place, and press a hot flat iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean lead and white wash, also muslins. Then it is a most refreshing agent to the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glistening and disagreeable odors.

For cleaning hair and nail brushes it is equally good. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of water, and shake the brush in the water. When they look white rinse them in water, and put them in the sunshine, or in a warm place, to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. For medical purposes it is unrivaled. For the headache it is a desirable stimulant; rub with a halving of its pungent odors will often entirely remove catarrhal colds. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. A few drops in a wine glass are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable.

In addition to all these uses the effect of ammonia on vegetation is beneficial. If you desire roses, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., to become more flourishing, you can try it. Rub them with adding five or six drops to every pint of warm water you give them, but don't repeat the doses oftener than five or six days lest you stimulate them too highly. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house, and have a glass spoon for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corks.—*Exchange.*

A HOUSE FULL OF RATTLESNAKES.—A recent number of the Athens (Tenn.) Post relates a story in reference to a man named Jones of Suokly mountain, who for some years past has been doing an illicit business in whiskey-making. He had been hunted from place to place until finally he located securely in a mountain recess four miles from his residence, visiting his family once a fortnight. Overstaying the time of his periodical visit, his wife, with some of his neighbors, visited the secret locality of his distillery. On reaching the building the door was found bolted, and no sign of Jones or any one could be seen. But upon attempting to force an entrance they were greeted with the hiss of the rattlesnakes never fails to recognize. The door was at once broken down, and a sight met them that caused all to start with fright and horror. The form of the distiller lay upon the floor, with eyes staring from their sockets, the features horribly distorted, while the whole interior of the building was alive with rattlesnakes, some in coil and ready for battle, but the larger proportion stupid and inert, as though they had been imbibing liberally of the illicit fruit of the still. As it was impossible to rescue the body of Jones without incurring fearful risk, it was determined to remove the entrance and other apertures, and fire the building, which was done.

NEW USE FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—Under the postal laws postmasters in little villages have their salaries graded according to the amount of postage stamps sold. With considerable ingenuity some of these poorly paid officials are turning an honest penny by paying their debts and making all their purchases with postage stamps. They get credit for all stamps disposed of, and their salaries are increased in proportion.

Arlington has the champion croquet players of the county, and the sounds of their mallets are ever heard.

Letter from the Camp Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] CAMP NEAR VIENNA, MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 17.—The meeting is steadily growing in interest, and promises to be one of the most successful ever held in this section. This is the camp ground of old times, when, twenty years ago, the fathers of the Church met in the tented grove to pray for the spirit of revival, and the mantle of the fathers seems to have fallen on the children. After the bustle and crowd of Sunday a calm and quiet pervades the place, and although a large audience has been present at the several services held during the day, the utmost quiet and decorum prevails. All seem impressed with the solemnity of the place and the occasion, and to deeply feel the importance of the truth enunciated by the ministers. In the morning an "experience meeting" was held at which fervent prayers were offered for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. At eleven the stand was occupied by Rev. Mr. Luthimeum, whose sermon on the character of Daniel, was spoken of as a master piece of description and logical reasoning. In the afternoon, after the sermon, revival services were conducted, and a number of penitents presented themselves for the prayers of the church, some of whom professed conversion. At night Rev. James Gardner preached an excellent sermon upon the subject, "Blind Barrenness." The quiet stillness of the hour, the deep darkness of the woods around, in contrast with the lighted camp, the songs of the worshipping multitude echoing through the grove, and the earnest tones of the dignified speaker, made up a scene long to be remembered and deeply impressive. The revival services were continued until a late hour, many penitents being present, and a number of conversions being reported. The meeting will be continued until Thursday night.

[COMMUNICATED.] STREET CARS.—It has been intimated that the running of the street cars must cease! by reason of want of patronage from the citizens of Alexandria. The cry in this city is progress! Now what is considered progress here; is it to urge men of means to build railroads, erect mills and other industries, with their money, and then crouch down those improvements, not because they have invested their money and in return do not receive \$100 per cent. by such investment; no, not that; it is a crime complaint, as wide as the State of Virginia. That the rural districts are not furnished with turnpikes, railroads and other facilities of reaching a market without cost and trouble, and obtaining when such market is attained \$100 per cent. for their truck above any other market; so with the citizens, all these must be furnished them free of cost. Now this is all wrong. Progress! progress! all cry out progress! while the manufacturer is starving for want of patronage. A merchant (in this city) and others will purchase at the store a cigar for 10 cents; it's a small matter, or get a glass of whiskey for 15 cents; it's a small matter; but a railroad ticket for 4 cents is truly astonishing; but it daily indulged in, the first cent 60 cents and the last 90 cents per week; it's a small matter. But suppose this intemperance was intemperate, say 3 times per week, then the first would be 30 cents and the last 45 cents per week. Now again suppose there could be found 20 citizens of the first class, who would insure 30 cents and 20 citizens of the second class 15 cents per week, we would have an income for the road sufficient to pay for hire and possibly feed for horses, and in addition thereto of transport travel the road could be supported, and there would be no necessity for the withdrawal of the cars from the road. The call has been long and loud for street railroads and manufactures by our citizens, and after some enterprising citizens have built a railroad and erected manufacturing, what has been the result; neither the road or the manufactures have been sustained by the very citizens who made the loudest call for such facilities—and the road has been permitted to languish and at least one of the manufacturers has been torn down and removed to Washington city, and all this for the want of a public spirited people to sustain them. Too much thunder, but little lightning! TRUTH.

Alexandria, August 18, 1874.

[COMMUNICATED.] MAYOR'S OFFICE.—I had occasion to visit the Mayor's office at the station house yesterday, and also this morning, and a more disagreeable, contracted little "candy" I never saw. Yesterday the Mayor was called upon to discharge some official duties in this office in the afternoon, and the hot sun beaming upon him in the rear and the suffocating heat in the contracted room were enough to drive him to desperation. I would suggest that a door be cut through into the room over the San Engine House and that room be used for an office. What is the use of bolstering up a fire company of no earthly benefit to the corporation or to any one else? The San Company was once efficient, but the times have changed, and the San Company has "played out" as all other hand engines in the city. Let the Council pass an order to sell all the traps of the hand engine companies and rely upon the steam engines and Hook and Ladder Company. They are sufficient for all practical purposes. FOGGY.

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